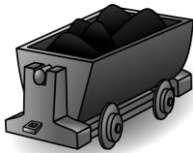
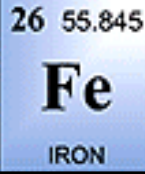


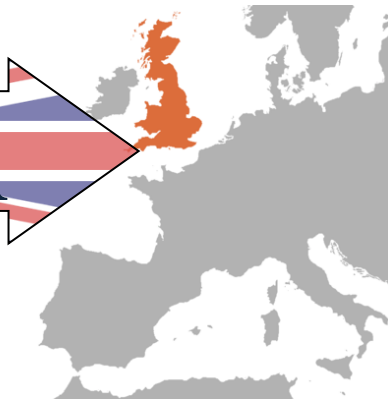
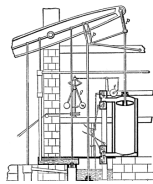
IT ALL STARTS IN... Great Britain



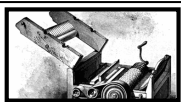
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BRITISH ENCLOSURE SYSTEM



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



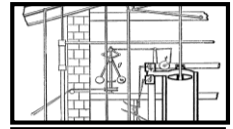
INNOVATORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



HARGREAVES → SPINNING JENNY



JAMES WATT → STEAM ENGINE



ELI WHITNEY → COTTON GIN



JENNER → SMALLPOX VACCINE



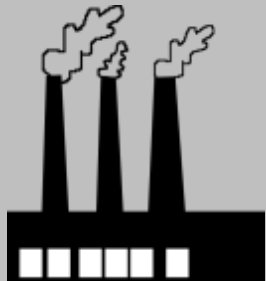
HENRY BESSEMER → STEEL



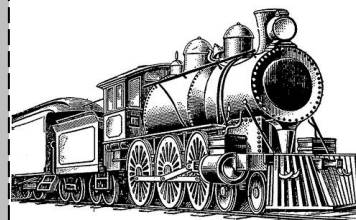
LOUIS PASTEUR → GERM THEORY



COMMON THEMES OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



WORLD
POWERS TRY
TO CONTROL
RAW
MATERIALS &
MARKETS
THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD

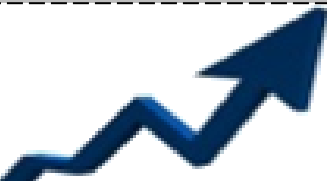


TECHNICAL
ADVANCES SPUR

RISE OF THE
FACTORY
SYSTEM



IMPROVED
TRANSPORTATION



INCREASE IN:
POPULATION

POLLUTION

STANDARDS
OF LIVING

LIFE IN THE
FACTORY SYSTEM

CHILD LABOR

WORKING
CONDITIONS

RISE OF THE UNIONS



VS

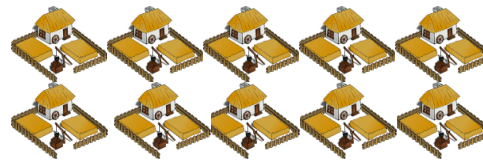
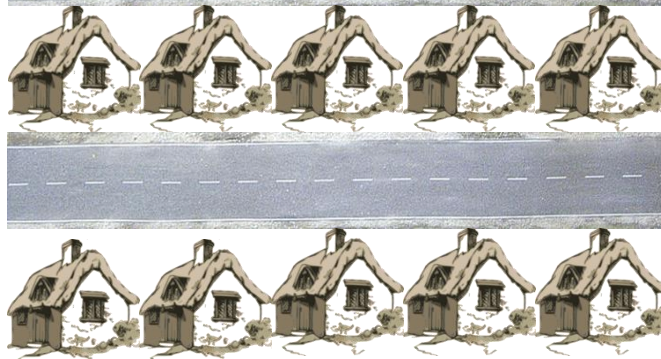


Life Before the Industrial Revolution

After the Revolutions in America, France, and Latin America changed the way the government worked, the Industrial Revolution changed the way people did work. This, of course, begs the question, ***"If this changed the way people worked... How did they work before the Industrial Revolution?"***



COTTAGE INDUSTRY (n)-
system of production where a wealthy
business owner contracts business out
to local people to complete in their
home

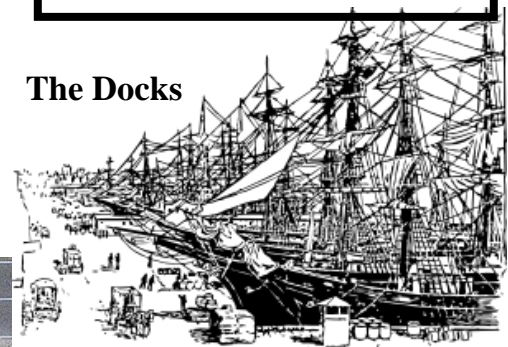
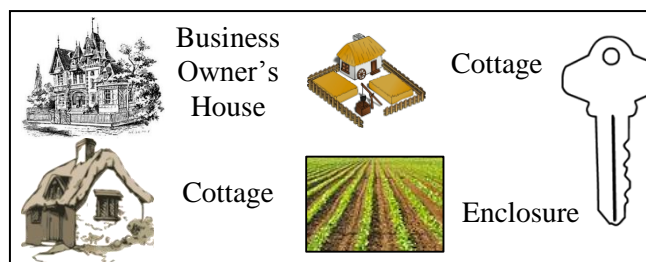


**ENCLOSURE
MOVEMENT**



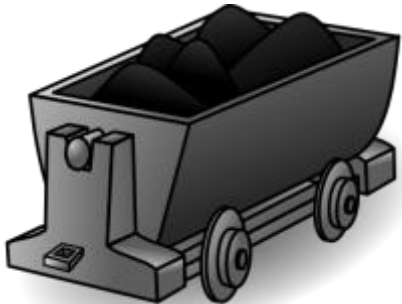
ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT

- Rich landowners bought up the lands of the village farmers
- They enclosed them in large fields where they experimented with "Scientific Farming"
- Former farmers either worked on the farm or moved to the City

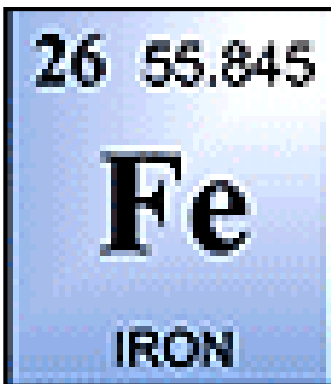


Why Great Britain?

OK. Now that you know what life was like before the Industrial Revolution, let's focus in on where it began... **GREAT BRITAIN**. British people aren't better than anyone else on the planet (*see 1776*), they're not smarter, stronger, or faster. So **WHY DID THE MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC CHANGE SINCE THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION BEGIN ON THIS ISLAND IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC?**

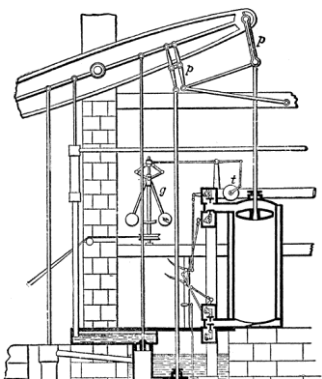


- **THE FUEL** of the IR
- Used to power Steam Engines
- Coal is:
 - Cheaper
 - More Efficient than Wood
- Abundant in N. England & Wales

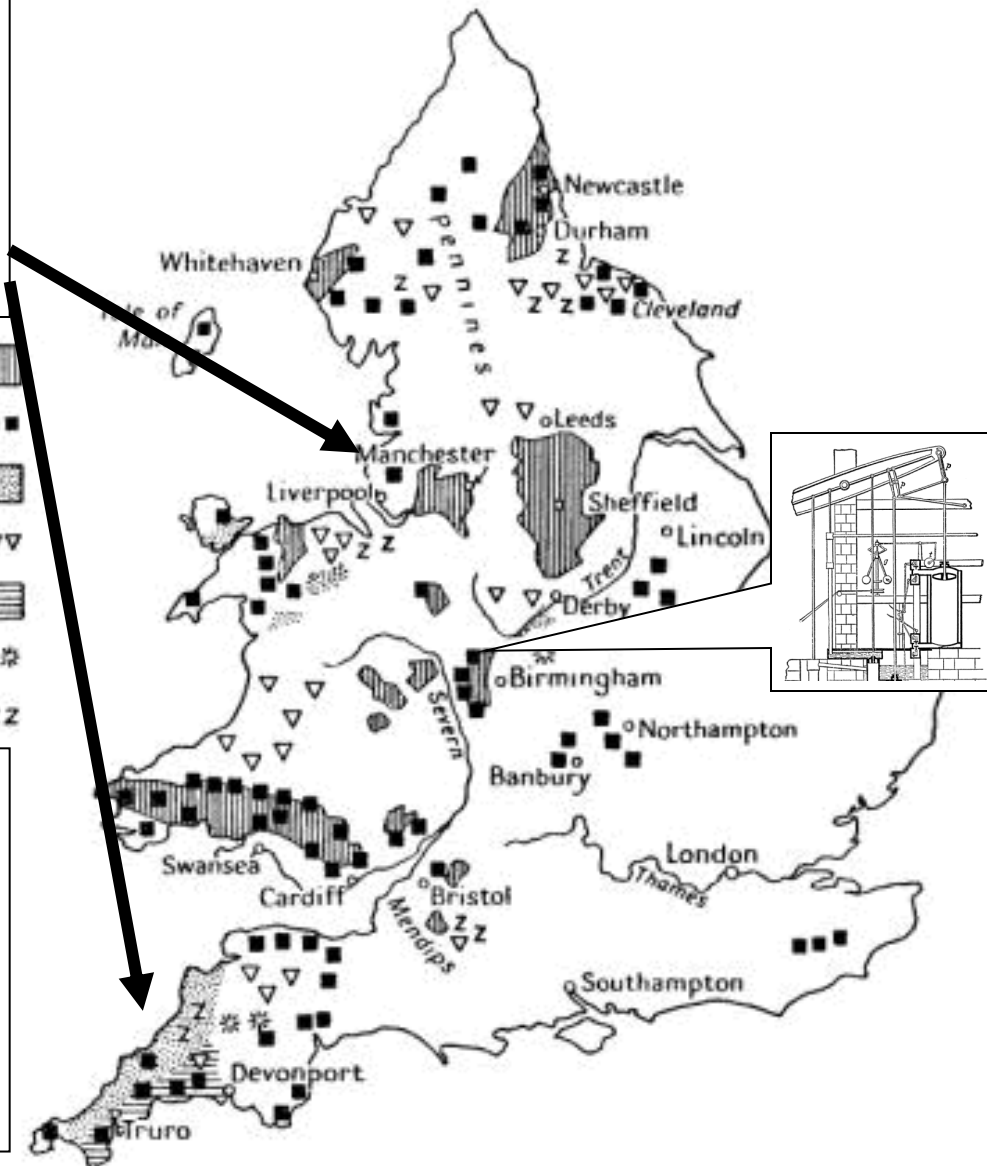


- **The FOUNDATION** of the IR
- The IR was built on Iron
 - RR, Bridges, Buildings, Trains, etc.
- Later replaced by the much stronger Steel

Coal	▨
Iron	■ ■ ■
Copper	▨
Lead	▽ ▽ ▽
Tin	▨
Manganese	✱ ✱
Zinc	z z z



- **The MACHINERY** of the IR
- Vastly improved by **James Watt**
- Created a power source
 - Heat water with Fire
 - Use steam/pressure to drive pistons
 - This creates energy
- No longer needed to be near moving water (rivers/water wheels)

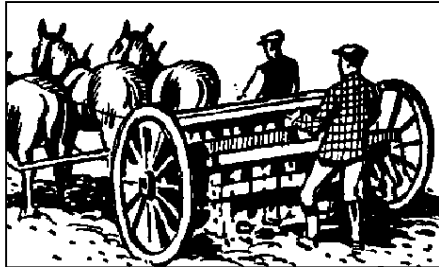


Innovation Spurs Progress...

So the Industrial Revolution changed the world. So, it began in Great Britain. But what exactly happened to make things better? Below are some of the technical advances that spurred innovation in two of the major areas of the Industrial Revolution: **Agriculture & Textiles.**

AGRICULTURE

ADVANCEMENTS MADE BY THE "SCIENTIFIC FARMERS"



CROP ROTATION

The process of crop rotation proved to be one of the best developments of the scientific farmers. The process improved upon older methods like the three field system. One year a farmer might plant a field with wheat which exhausted soil nutrients. The next year he planted a root crop like turnips, to restore nutrients. This might be followed in turn by barley, then clover.

SEED DRILL

Jethro Tull was one of the first of these scientific farmers. He saw that the usual way of sowing seed by scattering it across the ground was wasteful. Many of the seeds failed to take root. He solved this problem with an invention called the seed drill in about 1701. The seed drill allowed farmers to sow seeds in well-spaced rows at specific depths. A larger share of the seeds germinated boosting crop yields.

SELECTIVE BREEDING

Livestock breeders improved their methods, too. In the 1700s, for example Robert Bakewell increased his mutton output by allowing only his best sheep to breed. Other farmers followed Bakewell's lead. Between 1700 & 1786, the average weight of r lambs climbed from 18 to 50 pounds!

HOW DID THIS HELP

AGRICULTURE?

HOW DID THIS HELP

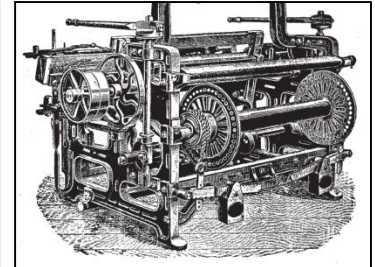
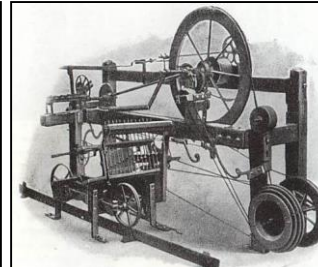
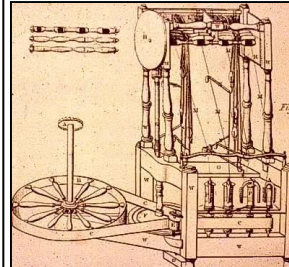
AGRICULTURE?

HOW DID THIS HELP

AGRICULTURE?

TEXTILES

"SPINNING JENNY" LED TO MORE AND MORE INNOVATION



WATER FRAME

After James Hargreaves (Spinning Jenny), people began producing new machines that improved textile production. In 1769, Richard Arkwright invented the Water Frame. The machine used the water-power from rapid streams to drive spinning wheels.

SPINNING MULE

In 1779, Samuel Compton combined the features of the SPINNING JENNY with the WATER FRAME to produce the SPINNING MULE. The SPINNING MULE made thread that was stronger, finer, and more consistent than earlier spinning machines.

POWER LOOM

Edmund Cartwright introduced the power loom in 1787 to speed up the weaving process. This loom was run by water. It allowed for more production of better fabric in less time.

HOW DID THIS HELP

TEXTILE PRODUCTION?

HOW DID THIS HELP

TEXTILE PRODUCTION?

HOW DID THIS HELP

TEXTILE PRODUCTION?

ENTER THE FACTORY

Alright. *Enough dancing around the issue.* The real crux of the Industrial Revolution was when **production was centralized into one building: THE FACTORY.** Below is a brief overview of life in a factory...

INDUSTRIAL FACTORY (n)- Chief means of organizing labor around the new

Factory owners buy machines

- Needed to be used constantly to get a good return on their investment
- Workers needed regular hours & shifts to keep machines producing for **MAXIMUM** output
- Before (Cottage) people had worked irregular hours

FACTORY OWNERS HAVE A PROBLEM!

- Need to create a system in which:
 - Employees become accustomed to working regular hours
 - Perform simple task over & over
 - In an efficient manner
 - “Turn Man into Machine”
 - **REPETITIVE AND BORING WORK**

THEREFORE...

- Owners MUST have strict rules
- **ADULTS**
 - Fined for infractions
 - Fired for Serious ones
 - Bad example for young workers
- **CHILDREN**
 - Less likely to understand the implications of dismissal so...
 - They were beaten

IT WORKED!

- 2nd & 3rd Generation workers began to see the work week and the work day as normal
- **RESULTS IN GREAT BRITAIN**
- Mid 19th Century → Britain was 1st and richest industrial Nation
- **EXAMPLES:**
- ½ the world's coal and manufactured goods
- Cotton Industry=Rest of World combined



DATA ANALYSIS

IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ON INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

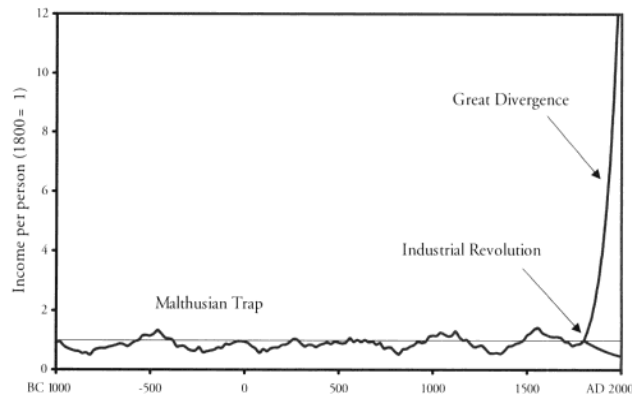
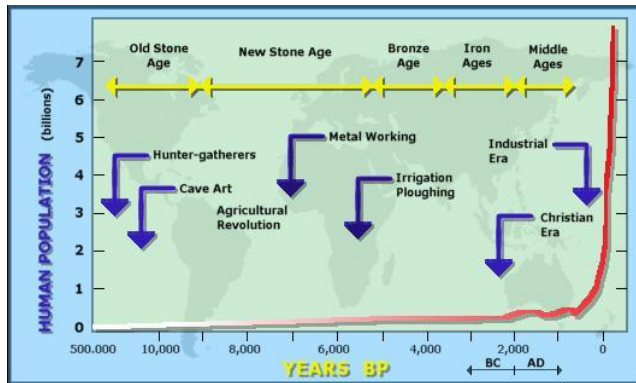


Figure 1.1 World economic history in one picture. Incomes rose sharply in many countries after 1800 but declined in others.

	1800	Type of Transportation	1850
Land	30 ¢		15 ¢
	not invented		4 ¢
Water	7 ¢		1 ¢
	not invented		½ ¢

POPULATION

(YEARS BP=Before Present)

1. How many years did it take before earth's population eclipsed 1 Billion people?
2. From that point, how many years did it take to eclipse 7 Billion people?
3. What event led to the rapid increase in the number of people on this planet?

STANDARD OF LIVING

4. How much variation/change was there in the amount of income per person in the years roughly before 1750?
5. What event led to the increase in the standard of living for people on earth?
6. What does the line going downward to the right imply about the Standard of Living for some people?

TRANSPORTATION

7. How much did it cost to ship a ton of cotton via train in 1800?
8. What's the cheapest way to ship something in 1850?
9. What invention allowed for shipping to become so cost effective?
10. Would you say that transportation improved or deteriorated due to the innovations of the Industrial Revolution?

BEFORE & AFTER

URBANIZATION

11. In 1750, how many cities in England had over 100,000 people?

12. In 1750, where do workers create their textiles?

13. In 1750, how many factories are there in England?
14. In 1850, how many factories are there in England?
15. In 1850, how many cities in England have over 100,000 people?

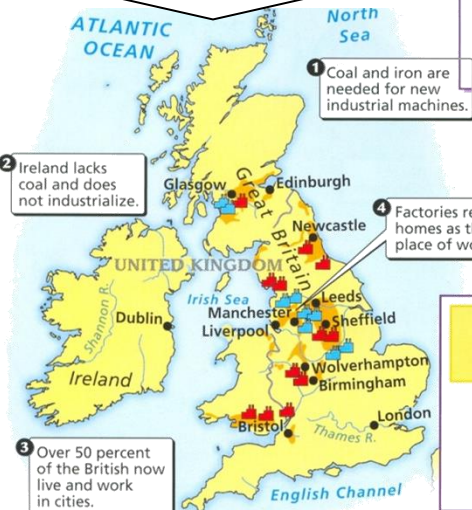


Table I Population of some cities in England in the Industrial Revolution

Cities	1801	1841
Manchester	35,000	353,000
Leeds	53,000	153,000
Birmingham	23,000	183,000
Sheffield	46,000	111,000

Source: Korn (1953, p. 67)

Area shown in map D

D The Industrial Revolution spread more quickly in some countries than in others. Industrial development depended on having enough natural resources, government support, and money for new factories and technologies.

URBANIZATION

16. Where are all of these cities located?

17. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

18. How did the Industrial Revolution affect cities?

Top 10 Cities, 1800

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Beijing (China)	1,100,000
2	London (United Kingdom)	861,000
3	Canton (China)	800,000
4	Edo (Japan)	685,000
5	Constantinople (Turkey)	570,000
6	Paris (France)	547,000
7	Naples (Italy)	430,000
8	Hangzhou (China)	387,000
9	Osaka (Japan)	383,000
10	Kyoto (Japan)	377,000

Top 10 Cities, 1900

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	London (United Kingdom)	6,480,000
2	New York (United States)	4,242,000
3	Paris (France)	3,330,000
4	Berlin (Germany)	2,707,000
5	Chicago (United States)	1,717,000
6	Vienna (Austria)	1,698,000
7	Tokyo (Japan)	1,497,000
8	St. Petersburg (Russia)	1,439,000
9	Manchester (United Kingdom)	1,435,000
10	Philadelphia (United States)	1,418,000

URBANIZATION

19. What cities are on both lists?

20. In 1900, which Asian country has experienced the IR?

21. Where are most of the largest cities in the world in 1900?

URBANIZATION & SPREAD OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

22. How many cities over 100,000 are in Europe by 1870?

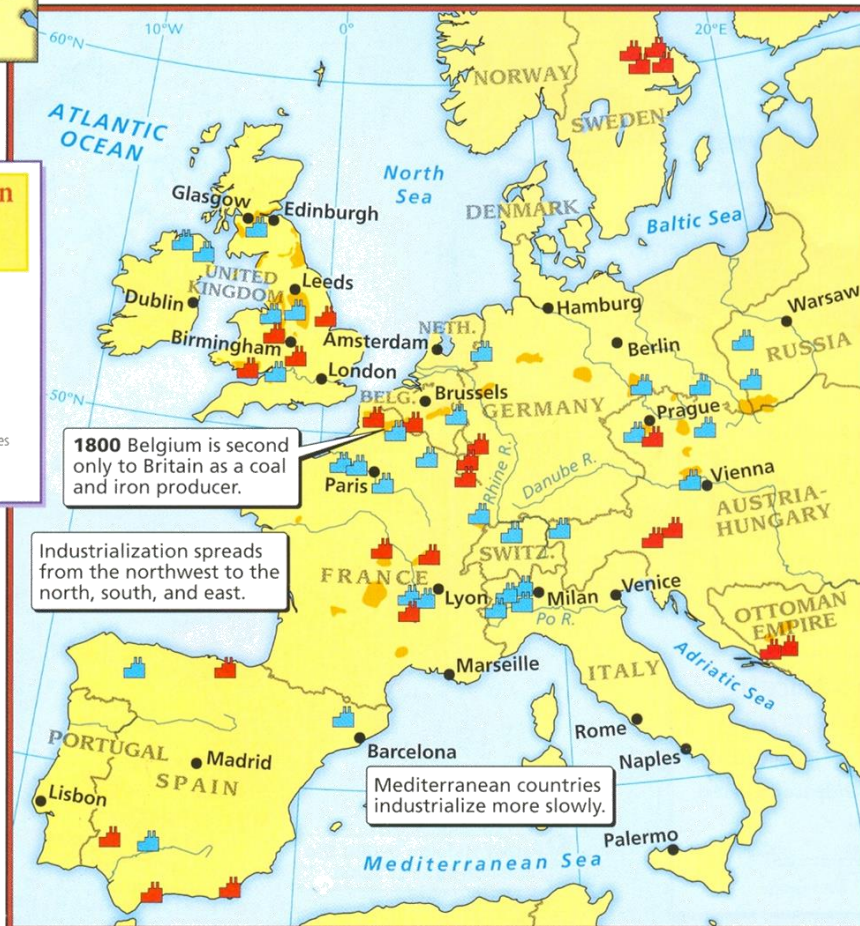
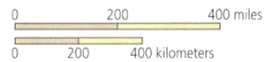
23. Which directions did the Industrial Revolution spread from England?

24. What three industries dominated the Industrial Revolution?

Industrial Revolution Spreads in Europe

1870

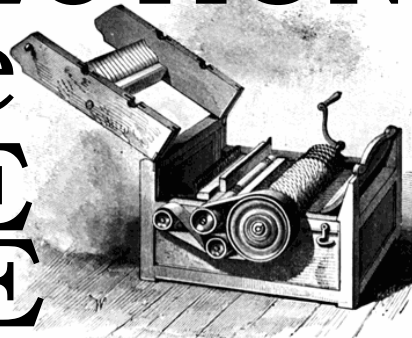
- Coal mining
- Iron factories
- Textile factories
- City with over 100,000 people



SO, NOW THAT YOU HAVE RESEARCHED THE HARD DATA, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ABOUT THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

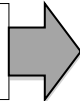
AFTER MY INTENSE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA PRESENTED TO ME, I CAN UNEQUIVOCALLY STATE THAT THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CAUSED POPULATIONS TO _____. I ALSO DECLARE THAT THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CAUSED MOST PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING TO _____. GREATER TECHNOLOGIES ALLOWED FOR TRANSPORTATION TO _____. MANY PEOPLE MOVED TO THE CITIES DURING THIS ERA BECAUSE THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF LARGE CITIES _____. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION SEEMED TO MAINLY AFFECT _____ AND _____ DURING THIS ERA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF _____ IN ASIA.

Effect of the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION on the SLAVE TRADE



Cause

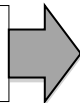
Eli Whitney invents the
Cotton Gin in 1793



Effect

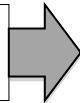
Makes Cotton
easier/quicker to produce

Huge increase in the amount
of cotton being produced



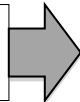
1830- 750,000 bales in US
1850- 2.8 million bales

American south became
more dependent on Cotton



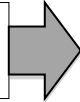
American South became
more dependent on Slaves

Northern Abolition groups
pushed to end slavery



Southern Groups refused
to give up their slaves

American Civil War



Slavery is outlawed



Child Labor



So... Why would
you hire a child?



Who fought to
change laws to
outlaw child labor?

Timeline of Child Laws in the USA

1832

New England Unions condemn Child
labor saying it, "endangers their well-
being"

1836

Massachusetts passes the first child
labor law. Children under 15 working
in factories must attend school for 3
months a year

1842

Massachusetts limits children's work
days to 10 hours a day

1886

One of the largest unions in the world,
AFL (American Federation of Labor)
proposes a ban on all labor for
children under 14

1904

National Child Labor Committee
forms to aggressively seek reform
to national child labor laws

1924

Congress passes Constitutional
Amendment banning child labor;
Did not gain enough votes by the
states... Fails.

1938

Congress passes Fair Labor
Standards Act regulating the
minimum ages and hours of
children in the workforce

Imagine that our factory owner not only employed you, but also owned everything around you. Our factory owner has decided to move to the outskirts of town and build his own town, a *Company Town*. Here, he owns the real estate, buildings, utilities, hospitals, grocery stores, gas stations, etc...

Pullman, Illinois

- Built in the 1880s by George Pullman
- George Pullman owned a railcar company
- Pullman ruled the town like a king
 - Banned alcohol, set rent, costs, etc.
- Pullman wanted to build the “perfect town”
- Provided housing for workers that was far superior to what they would have had elsewhere
- Economic Panic in 1893 led to cuts in wages...
 - Pullman did not decrease rent, prices, etc.



Social Effects



WOMEN

Industrial Revolution was a mixed blessing for Women

GOOD

- Factory work provided higher wages than work done at home

BAD

- Women earned roughly 1/3 of the wages earned by men

- Women worked hard for the Abolition of slavery
- Women began to push for more rights for themselves

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

- Slavery had increased with the Invention of the COTTON GIN
- Great Britain was the first to ban slavery (1833)
 - Different parties were pushing for an end to slavery in the British Empire
 - 1. Opposed it Morally
 - 2. Opposed it Economically
 - 3. Preferred Cheap labor
- The United States ended slavery after the Union defeated the Confederacy in 1865
The rest of the world soon followed.

Unions

Use pages 270-271 to answer the following

1. What is a UNION?
2. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING=
3. What is a STRIKE?
4. What is the AFL?
5. How old did you have to be to work in 1833?

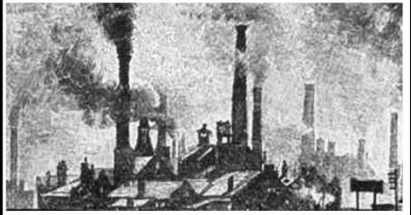


1. Name one benefit the Union wants:
2. What benefit does Mr. Burns vow to get back?
3. When did the Union earn the Dental Plan?



4. To what job does Homer get elected?
5. When “collectively bargaining”, how does Homer get the Dental Plan back?

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

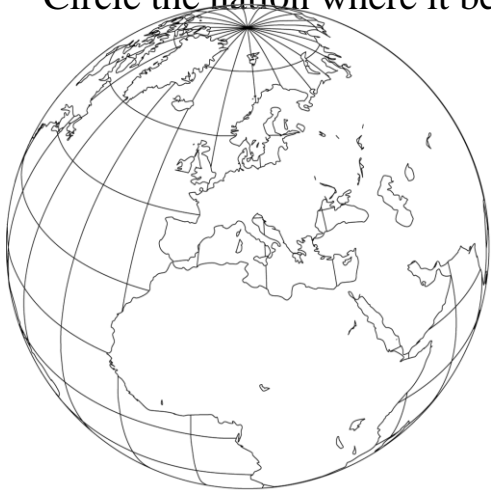


INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

We've just experienced one of the most influential movements in all of human history. Life after the Industrial Revolution was drastically different than before. Use this to guide your review of the global movement that came to be known as the Industrial Revolution.

BEGINNINGS

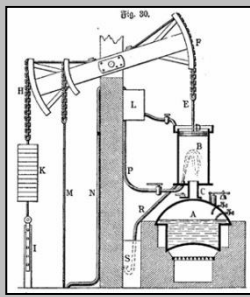
Circle the nation where it began.



Circle the **two** elements that the area above had that made it the ideal spot for the Industrial Rev.

Group →	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Period ↓	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba		72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra		104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Uup	116 Lv	117 Uus	118 Uuo
Lanthanides		57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu		
Actinides		89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr		

How would this invention (*the Steam Engine*) have helped the circled area during the Industrial Revolution?









Also, during the Industrial Revolution, the people in the nation you circled started *Scientific Farming*, rather than the random farming they had done before... What movement led to higher crop yields?



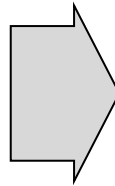
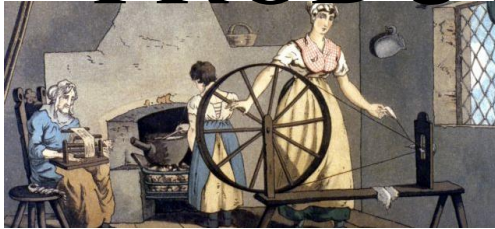
INNOVATORS

Sure, Coal and Iron are great, but without human ingenuity, England is just a coal-y, iron-y little island. Let's focus on the people behind the Industrial Revolution...

NAME	INNOVATION	SIGNIFICANCE/WHO CARES?
 James Hargreaves		
 James Watt		
 Eli Whitney		
 Edward Jenner		
 Henry Bessemer		
 Louis Pasteur		

These guys added to production of textiles, steel, energy, and raw cotton. They also helped increase the length of life with vaccinations.

PRODUCTION



Why is the one on the right more productive than the one on the left?

COMPLETE THIS SENTENCE

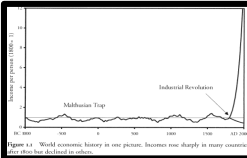
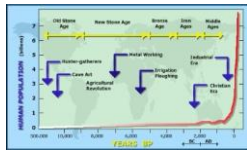
“Because of the Industrial Revolution,

Population _____.”

Standard of Living _____.”

Transportation _____.”

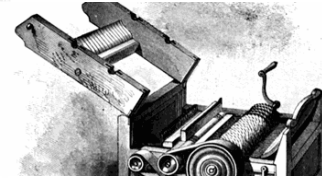
City size _____.”



	1800	Type of Transportation	1850
Land	30 ¢		15 ¢
	not invented		4 ¢
Water	7 ¢		1 ¢
	not invented		1/2 ¢

Top 10 Cities, 1900		
Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	London (United Kingdom)	6,480,000
2	New York (United States)	4,242,000
3	Paris (France)	3,330,000
4	Berlin (Germany)	2,707,000
5	Chicago (United States)	1,717,000
6	Vienna (Austria)	1,698,000
7	Tokyo (Japan)	1,497,000
8	St. Petersburg (Russia)	1,439,000
9	Manchester (United Kingdom)	1,435,000
10	Philadelphia (United States)	1,418,000

How did this...



Cotton Gin

lead to this?



American Civil War

How did the Industrial Revolution make life better for...



Women

Slaves



Kids



HOW DID THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT?



What is this group called?

What are they fighting for?

How does Collective Bargaining help them?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT OUR LEMONADE STAND IN A CAPITALIST SYSTEM AND A COMMUNIST SYSTEM

CAPITALISM

Name of the Stand: _____
 Owner of the Stand: _____
 Who keeps the Profits: _____
 Who controls the Means of Production: _____



COMMUNISM

Name of the Stand: _____
 Owner of the Stand: _____
 Who keeps the Profits: _____
 Who controls the Means of Production: _____